

# Topic: Names

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See GitHub issues [#26](#) and [#56](#)

## Summary

Control name by

1. Status: alternative or authorized
2. Rules applied for the construction of the name
3. Source, where the form of the name comes from/that made the rules
4. Source of the name, ie where the name comes from or institution that formed the name  
→ Assertion control for names

## Introduction

Encoding various forms of names is essential for EAC-CPF producers. There are different reasons that make it necessary to encode several names for one entity. Even if the current schema allows encoding all these names, it is not easy to grasp for users. We need to find a method to describe multiple versions and variations of names and define their particular status and legislation.

## Users Requests

1. Qualify authorised and alternative names with each name, not (only) with the rule

### Description

Two or more names of an entity can be grouped within the element `//nameEntryParallel` as long as they are used during the same time (parallel) and with the same status, authorized or alternative. The status is indicated by the child element `//authorizedForm` or `//alternativeForm` which contains the rule(s) or convention(s) to form the name.

Whereas it is useful to group names of entity for a timespan, it is not useful to group them only as authorized or alternative names.

See example [no1](#)

## Proposal

Group two or more names as parallel names and indicate the status, if applicable, with each name entry. Allow users to specify what type of authorized or alternative name a name entry is, if needed.

### A. Make use of attributes to define the status and type

- Use a new optional attribute @status with values “authorized” and “alternative” for the element //nameEntry.
- Use the existing optional attribute @localType with data type anyURI to specify the type of a parallel name entry.

See example [no2](#)

### B. Add a new chapter Best Practice to the Tag Library / Documentation

- Explain the usage of a set of describing elements and attributes with different use cases, e.g. for names, dates, rules, other complex objects.
- Give best practise examples from EAC-CPF users for the different use cases.
- Show example encodings, designed or real ones, to clarify the encoding.
- Provide an ideal example encoding and a short one

## 2. Qualify the preferred name for display

### Description

In case we decide to omit the status information elements (`//authorizedForm`, `//alternativeForm`) the display information for the preferred name is left: `//preferredForm`. The element also contains the rule(s) or convention(s) to form the name and indicates the name for display in a list of parallel names.

See example [no1](#)

### Proposal

Not sure, please discuss following proposals:

A. Make use of a new attribute to define the status and type

- Use a new optional attribute `@preferred` with value "yes" for the element `//nameEntryParallel/nameEntry`.

See example [no3](#)

B. Make use of an existing attribute to define the status and type

- Use an already existing optional attribute for the element `//nameEntryParallel/nameEntry` and describe the usage in Best Practice chapter
- Possible attributes:
  - `@style="preferred"`
  - `@xlink:show="other"`

See example [no4](#)

C. Make use of a new attribute, adopted from EAD 3 to define the status and type

- Use a new optional attribute from EAD 3 (EAD 3 alignment) for the element `//nameEntryParallel/nameEntry` and describe the usage in Best Practice chapter
- Possible attributes:
  - `@value="preferred"`
  - `@show="other"`

See example [no5](#)

D. Use the existing element and don't change anything

- Use the existing element and current users of this 'functionality' don't have to change the source code for display.

See example [no6](#)

### 3. Encode the rules applied for the construction of the name

#### Description

To indicate a name as authorized or alternative by using the specific talking element containing the rule/convention (acronym) is not clear for users. Further, there might be a status available, but no rule or convention that established the status.

See example [no1](#)

#### Proposal

Group two or more names as parallel names and indicate the status, if applicable, with each name entry. Add the rule(s)/convention(s) that form the name, if applicable, to each name entry.

##### A. Make use of attributes to define the rules

- Use a new attribute @rules with data type NMToken to name rules or convention that form the name, cf. ead3:[@rules](#)
- Use the existing element <conventionDeclaration> to declare the rule(s)/convention(s) named in the attribute.

See example [no7](#)

### 4. Identify the name of the institution who has applied the rules

#### Description

A name may have the status *authorized* or *alternative* in combination with the rule. It may also be necessary to identify the institution applying the rule/convention. This is not possible with the current EAC-CPF schema.

**No example**

#### Proposal

Use the existing control element <conventionDeclaration> to describe the rule.  
Add elements to the convention declaration that encode institutions.

##### A. Make use of existing elements to identify the institutions applying the rule/convention

- Use the existing element set <maintenanceAgency> as optional, non-repeatable sub-element of <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

**See example [no8](#)**

- B. Make use of certain existing elements to identify the institutions applying the rule/convention
- Use the existing sub-elements //agencyCode and //agencyName from //maintenanceAgency set as optional, non-repeatable sub-elements of <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

**See example [no9](#)**

- C. Make use of new elements to identify the institutions applying the rule/convention
- Use the new elements for assertion control within <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

**No example**

## 5. Encode where the name has come from and based on what source

### Description

Next to the authorized and officially alternative names, several other names and/or dates for the names might be available and known. It should be possible to encode the source(s) or provenance(s) of this kind of information.

### Proposal

The requirement to encode the source of specific information within the EAC-CPF instance concerns nearly all (descriptive) elements. As this is discussed in the topic Assertion Description, the overall solution has to be adopted for name at the end.

- A. To be defined Assertion Description must be suitable for names
  - Use names as one example for assertion description and make sure, the solution is suitable for names.

# Example encodings

<!--1. Description example no1 -->

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

<!-- 1.A. Encoding example no2 -->

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="native">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="translation">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
    localType="abbreviation">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

<!-- 2.A. Encoding example no3 -->

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="native" preferred="yes">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="translation">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
```

```

    <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
localType="abbreviation">
      <part>IIDH</part>
    </nameEntry>
  </nameEntryParallel>

```

<!-- 2.B. Encoding example no4 -->

```

<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
localType="native" style="preferred">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
or
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
localType="native" xlink:show="other">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
[...]
```

<!-- 2.C. Encoding example no5 -->

```

<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
localType="native" value="preferred">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
or
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
localType="native" show="other">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryParallel>

```

<!-- 2.D. Encoding example no6 -->

```

<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
localType="native">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryParallel>

```



<!-- 3.A. Encoding example no7 -->

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
    Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-
    auteurs Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de
    description archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>

<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
  localType="native" rule="AFNOR_Z44-060">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
  localType="translation" rule="AFNOR_Z44-060">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
  localType="translation">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
  localType="abbreviation">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

<!-- 4.A. Encoding example no8 -->

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <maintenanceAgency>
    <agencyCode>FR-DAF</agencyCode>
    <agencyName>Archives nationales (Paris)</agencyName>
    <otherAgencyCode>FR-ANP</otherAgencyCode>
    <descriptiveNote>
      <p>The other agency code is a fictional agency code and only
      used for this example.</p>
    </descriptiveNote>
  </maintenanceAgency>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
    Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-
    auteurs Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de
    description archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>
```

<!-- 4.B. Encoding example no9 -->

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <agencyCode>FR-DAF</agencyCode>
  <agencyName>Archives nationales (Paris)</agencyName>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
    Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-
    auteurs Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de
    description archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>
```